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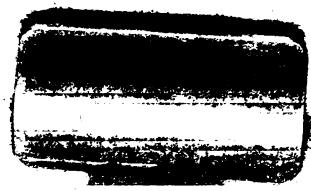
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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

1885-86.



BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

THE

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

For the year 1885-86.

PHILADELPHIA:

WM. H. PILE'S SONS, PRINTERS, No. 422 WALNUT STREET.

1886.

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ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS.

JAMES E. RHOADS, M. D., *President of the College.*

M. CAREY THOMAS, PH.D., *Dean of the Faculty and Professor of English.*

EMILY L. GREGORY, PH.D., *Associate in Botany.*

EDMUND B. WILSON, PH.D., *Professor of Biology.*

CHARLOTTE ANGAS SCOTT, D.SC., *Associate Professor of Mathematics.*

EDWARD WASHBURN HOPKINS, PH.D., *Associate Professor of Greek, Sanskrit, and Comparative Philology.*

PAUL SHOREY, PH.D., *Associate in Greek and Latin.*

EDWARD H. KEISER, PH.D., *Associate Professor of Chemistry.*

WOODROW WILSON, PH.D., *Associate in History.*

J. JAMES STÜRZINGER, PH.D., *Associate Professor of Romance Languages.*

HERMANN COLLITZ, PH.D., *Associate Professor of German Literature and Language.*

PLINY E. CHASE, LL.D., *Professor of Philosophy and Logic in Haverford College, Lecturer on Psychology and Logic.*

J. RENDEL HARRIS, A. M., *Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History in Haverford College, Lecturer on the Bible and Biblical Study.*

ANNA E. BROOMALL, M. D., *Professor in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Consulting Physician and Lecturer on Personal Hygiene.*

JOSEPH G. RICHARDSON, M. D., *Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, Lecturer on Human Physiology and Hygiene.*

CAROLYN C. LADD, *Directress of the Gymnasium.*

ROSE CHAMBERLIN, *Graduate in Honors, Girton College, Cambridge University, England, Instructor in Modern Languages.*

JEANNETH S. BROWN, *Graduate of the "Harvard Annex," To assist in the Instruction in Greek and Latin.*

EFFIE A. SOUTHWORTH, *late Fellow in Biology in the College, To assist in the Biological Laboratory.*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE TRUSTEES, FOR THE YEAR
1885-86.

I respectfully submit to you my Third Annual Report of the condition and progress of Bryn Mawr College.

My last report referred to the circumstances attending the opening of the College, and the beginning of its duties as an educational institution. The present one covers the first year of instruction which closed Ninth Month 15th, 1886. The year has been a prosperous one. All departments of the College have contributed harmoniously and efficiently to its success, and to its chief end, the advancement of the students in learning and in the development of personal character.

The general arrangement of the courses of study adopted by the College, and which, as I stated last year, had been put into use, has proved satisfactory.

It has been found easy under it to adjust the succession of subjects taken by undergraduates, so that an order from the more simple to the more difficult is observed, the knowledge of one branch is made introductory to that of another, and due thoroughness in each is secured. It assigns to each student a well defined and sufficiently difficult course from admission to graduation, with a judicious adaptation to her special capacities and future occupations. It thus avoids the objections to one uniform course for all students regardless of their mental

characteristics or anticipated pursuits, and the equally serious ones attaching to an almost unlimited choice by the student among a large number of unrelated subjects, with its consequent danger of superficial study and imperfect mental culture. It secures the hearty co-operation of the student with the instructor in the attainment of accurate knowledge, it aids resolute application to prescribed studies, and from the start sets before the student a goal to be reached. She expects to complete the group of required and elective studies which has been chosen by her, while each half-year's examination marks a stage of progress towards the fulfilment of the entire course.

It has been found advisable to permit students to spend a year in college before determining finally upon their choice of major courses of study. It is true that in some instances, students are so mature in judgment and so clearly discern the subjects to which they should devote a large share of their attention, that they are able to decide upon entering college as to the branches in which they will specialize. But this is not generally the case, and no disadvantage arises from a delay of a half year or a year. This time may be well occupied with required studies, and after students have become familiar with the subjects offered, and with their own ability to master some rather than others, they can make a more judicious selection than would be possible otherwise. Some young women, for example, have had almost no opportunity for a practical acquaintance with the natural sciences, and after a year in the Biological or Chemical laboratories, develop a taste for the branches of knowledge taught in them and a facility in the pursuit of them, of which they were previously unaware. All quickly learn, however, that every path leading to a degree involves severe study, diligent application, and persistence.

The system adopted by the College has a further advantage in an institution that offers graduate instruction, in that it marks off distinctly the courses taken by undergraduates from those followed by graduates. This prevents the former from attempting advanced work for which they are not suffi-

ciently mature, and for which their previous preparation has not been adequate.

No disadvantages, but on the contrary, many benefits have attended the presence of graduates in the college. To be prepared to give instruction to them, exacts the selection of professors with corresponding qualifications, and that proper appliances for such teaching be supplied. This entails some increase of expense, which is compensated however, by the excellence of the teaching given, and by the greater efficiency of the College as an educational agency.

The holders of fellowships have found the opportunities for extended study afforded them, to contribute to a more thorough scholarship, and to a better preparation for teaching, should they design entering upon that profession.

THE OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Of the staff of officers and instructors reported last year eleven have been engaged in teaching in the College.

The changes have been as follow :

EDMUND B. WILSON, PH. D., Associate Professor of Biology, has been made Professor of Biology.

HERMANN COLLITZ, Ph. D., of the University of Halle, has been appointed Associate Professor of German.

EMILY L. GREGORY, PH. D., Associate in Botany, has returned from Germany where she has been engaged for two years in the study of Botany under Professor Schwendener, of Berlin, and at the University of Zurich, and has entered upon her duties.

J. RENDEL HARRIS, A. M., Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History, in Haverford College, whose resignation of the position of Lecturer on the Bible and Biblical Study on account of his return to England, was reported last year, has been re-appointed.

GEORGE S. FULLERTON, A. M., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Lecturer on Psychology and Logic as a substitute for Professor Pliny E. Chase, whose state of

health has rendered him temporarily unable to fulfil the duties of the position.

JOSEPH G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Lecturer on general Hygiene, in the place of Dr. Anna M. Fullerton resigned.

ROSE CHAMBERLIN, a Graduate in Honors (Modern Languages tripos, first class,) of Girton College, Cambridge University, England, has been appointed Instructor in Modern Languages.

JEANNETH S. BROWN, a graduate of the "Harvard Annex," has been appointed to assist in the instruction in Greek and Latin while continuing her studies.

EFFIE A. SOUTHWORTH, B. S., late Fellow in Biology in the College, has been appointed an assistant in the Biological Laboratory.

THE STUDENTS.

In addition to the forty-two students reported last year as having entered the college, two others were admitted. This made the entire number for the first academic year forty-four; of whom five held fellowships, three were graduates of other colleges, thirty-four were regular students, one was a special student; forty-one were resident in the college, and three were non-resident.

The numbers taking the branches of study indicated below, were as follow:

Greek, 9; Advanced Greek, 1; Elementary Greek, 20; Latin, 18; English, 31; Advanced English, 1; French, 3; Old French, 1; Elementary French, 7; Elementary German, 7; History, 7; Advanced History, 1; Mathematics, 31; Advanced Mathematics, 1; Biology, 8; Animal Morphology, 2; Chemistry, 10; Personal Hygiene, 35.

The health of the students generally has been remarkably good. With the exception of a few who were excused for special reasons, the students have used the Gymnasium. Of those who did so, 94 per cent. made a general gain in physical vigor

during the year; 69 per cent. increased in weight; and 92 per cent. in strength of chest. If it be permitted to draw an inference from an experience so brief, it would be that college life with its regular habits and its occupations full of purpose, is positively favorable to health.

The conduct of the students has been marked by earnest devotion to study, regular attendance upon class exercises, zest in intellectual pursuits, and a cheerful compliance with the few regulations necessary for the comfort of associate life. Occasions for household worship have been well attended, and the results of previous home training have been apparent in the cheerful, practical Christian spirit that has pervaded the students as a class.

INSTRUCTION.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat the details of the instruction given, as it has conformed very nearly to the schedule published in the PROGRAM. The number composing each class, the special subjects, and the time devoted to each, are stated in the annexed table; but some explanations are required to supplement the information it conveys.

Greek. There were class exercises five times weekly, which included lectures upon subjects relating to the texts read by the class. Dr. E. W. Hopkins had also a class two hours weekly during the second semester for reading Greek at sight. Eight students attended it regularly, and in this way read the whole of one Greek play, and portions of Plato's *Phædo*. The private reading assigned for the year, was completed by two-thirds of the class. By the remainder a part of it was deferred.

The class in Elementary Greek acquired a knowledge of grammatical forms and of a limited vocabulary that will be useful in the study of other languages. Three of this class will be able to enter upon the major course in Greek during the current year. An advanced course in Greek was also given.

Latin. Beside the ordinary class-work and lectures five times weekly, voluntary lectures in Latin were delivered by

Dr. Paul Shorey during the second semester upon the Early History and Topography of the City of Rome, and upon topics in Latin Literature. The exercises in Prose Composition were also conducted in Latin. Nearly all the private reading assigned, was done by the students.

English. The instruction in English consisted of lectures by Professor Thomas upon the Study of Language, the reading of some Anglo-Saxon prose texts, together with lectures upon the History of Anglo-Saxon Literature and of English Literature from the earliest times to that of Chaucer, inclusive. These lectures were supplemented by much private reading, including specimens of early English from the time of the Conquest to that of Chaucer, closing with a careful study of Chaucer for six weeks. Direction and instruction were also provided for an advanced course.

German. A class in Elementary German was formed for those students that did not offer that language upon matriculation; and in addition to the regular exercises five times weekly, a class for conversation met three times weekly. All of this class, after one year's instruction, passed an examination in German equivalent to that required for matriculation.

French. Lectures were given by Dr. Stürzinger daily upon the History of French Literature from 1500 to 1636, special attention being given to Corneille's "Le Cid." These lectures were delivered in French, and the students were required to take notes upon them in French. The notes were afterwards submitted to the Professor, who criticised their grammar and composition, so that the students might acquire greater facility in writing French. The students were also required to supplement the knowledge given in the lectures by private reading directed by the professor.

Graduate classes in Old French met daily, and in Italian three times a week.

An Introductory class in French met five times weekly for those students that did not present French upon matriculation; and a class for conversation in French met three times a week, which was open to all students who might wish to attend.

History. The instruction in History was given by class exercises and by lectures upon special topics, illustrative of important epochs or of political principles. The study of Ancient History comprised that of Greece and Rome, conducted simultaneously, until that of the former merged in that of the latter. The teaching of Modern History included an outline of European History from the fall of the Western Empire to the establishment of the Empire of Charles the Great.

The attention of students was directed to the influence of leading historical characters upon contemporary events, and the students prepared biographical notices of them, which were read to the class and commented upon by the professor. Instruction was provided for the Fellow in History, who is now continuing her studies in Zurich.

Mathematics. In Mathematics a class of 31 members studied the Solid Geometry and the Plane and Spherical Trigonometry required for graduation. Five of them will take the major course in Mathematics during the year 1886-87. Advanced instruction was provided for the holder of the fellowship in mathematics.

Chemistry. The course in Chemistry was preceded by lectures for ten weeks upon Elementary Physics. These lectures were well illustrated by the apparatus now in possession of the College, but were not accompanied by laboratory practice as they should have been, because we have as yet no Physical Laboratory.

The instruction in Chemistry was given by lectures, examinations and laboratory practice. During the first half-year, the non-metallic elements were considered, and in the second half-year the metallic elements and general inorganic Chemistry. Organic Chemistry is not reached until the second semester of the second year of the course.

Biology. The students of the first year's course in Biology, in addition to five lectures weekly, had laboratory practice for eight hours a week until the winter recess, and then six hours weekly until the end of the year. They examined the structure of typical animals and plants, first of familiar species, then of unicellular organisms, working thence progressively upwards, and taking the higher animals and plants, ending

with the embryological development of the chick. They thus became acquainted with the fundamental laws of Biology, and were able to form a conception from actual observation of the minute structure of living creatures.

An advanced class was engaged in the study of Animal Morphology.

Hygiene. Eight lectures upon Personal Hygiene were given to the undergraduates by Dr. Anna E. Broomall, Physician to the College. These had special relation to an intelligent care of health during life at college.

Public Lectures. There were two public lectures given at the College. The first was by Henry Blackburn, on "The Art of Painting in Water Colors." The second lecture was by William Hayes Ward, D. D. L.L. D., Director of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia. Dr. Ward gave in outline an account of the journey of the expedition from which he had recently returned, and of its archaeological discoveries. The lecture was illustrated by Assyrian and Babylonian tablets, cylinders, signets and other objects of antiquarian interest, and was full of fresh information upon the important topics discussed.

Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian of the Columbia College Library, gave a useful address to the students upon Libraries, Their Uses and Management, and upon Librarianship as a profession for women.

There were no candidates for a degree, and the academic year closed on the 11th of Sixth Month.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library contains at present 2500 volumes,* selected with immediate reference to the studies pursued in the several departments. The Library is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the use of students, who have free access to the shelves. Books may be registered and taken out between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. There are 70 periodicals, general and special, taken; those most important for each department having been chosen by the instructor representing it. The Library is arranged in

* The number of volumes has increased to 4000 since the above was written.

accordance with the decimal system of classification devised by Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian of Columbia College. This system is now used in Columbia, Wellesley and other college libraries, and is considered by many experienced librarians to be the most satisfactory yet proposed, as it makes the subject-matter of the library more thoroughly and easily accessible than any of the other schemes of classification now in use. A complete card catalogue of subjects and authors keeps pace with the new additions to the library; and shelf-lists and shelf-labels aid readers in finding what they wish without being obliged to ask assistance.

The Library has received during the past year, a nearly complete bound set of "The Nation," and a partial set of "The American Naturalist," given by Stuart Wood of Philadelphia; a fac-simile of the Williams MSS., given by Dr. James E. Rhoads; also various publications of the United States Government and of the State of Pennsylvania. Three valuable series of journals were added during the year. A complete set of Crelle's "Journal für Die Mathematik," 1824-1881, was purchased for the Mathematical Department; the "Annalen der Chemie," 1824-1881, and the "Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen und Gesellschaft," 1868-1883, for the Chemical Department. These journals will be kept complete.

The thanks of the College are due to the authorities of Columbia College, of Harvard College and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for loans of valuable books to graduate students under guarantees for their proper use and safe return.

The plan of placing the most strictly technical scientific books on shelves adjacent to the laboratories has been found to promote their use, and to leave more space in the Library.

THE LABORATORIES.

The Chemical Laboratory is amply supplied with the apparatus, appliances and materials needed for all the operations required in the courses offered by the college. The room originally designed for a weighing room has been enlarged and is now used for the chemical library, and as a private room for the professor. This increases the space available for labora-

tory work in the other rooms, and removes the books from the destructive action of the chemicals.

The Physical apparatus is sufficient to illustrate the brief course given in Physics. But several students now at the College wish to take a two years' course in Physics, and it is very desirable that provision be made as early as practicable for this purpose. A temporary laboratory placed near the Laundry, could be supplied with heat and light at a small cost, and I would respectfully call the attention of the Trustees to the pressing importance of providing such a laboratory, and of opening a department of Physics not later than the scholastic year 1887-88.

This would enable us to delay for a few years carrying into effect the design of Dr. Taylor to erect a separate building for laboratories. Such a building should be erected soon, and should contain laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, and for both divisions of Biology, animal and vegetable, with lecture rooms and space for collections to illustrate the teaching given in each department. The funds for this object ought not to be drawn from the present endowment, all of which is needed for current expenses, which must increase as the College meets the obligations of a growing institution conducted with an intelligent regard to the demands upon it. May it not be hoped that some friend of liberal education will provide for this very necessary addition to the teaching facilities of the College.

A small collection of minerals has been given to the College by George Vaux, to which additions have been made by Margaret B. Harvey, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

The Biological Laboratory has been furnished with a series of typical skeletons, with many specimens of the lower animal forms, and with the physiological and other apparatus requisite for the second year's course.

This department has received a complete set of the eggs of the birds common around Philadelphia, as a gift from Samuel Nicholson Rhoads, of Haddonfield, New Jersey; also a set of bird skins comprising those of most of the birds in the same region. For the latter the College is indebted to the kindness of David Scull, who also enabled the department to procure a

set of stuffed pigeons, which includes the most prominent varieties, and shows the great changes of form undergone by a single species.

The Botanical Laboratory has been supplied with work tables, water supply, cases for apparatus, and a carefully chosen set of appliances, as microscopes, etc. A room has been formed in the adjacent corridor for the use of the instructor, who will also have a lecture room for her classes.

A herbarium will be provided for this department, and the College has received the gift of a complete collection of the ferns of Montgomery County (except one very rare species) from Margaret B. Harvey, as the beginning of such a collection.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO KNOWLEDGE.

It has been the aim of the College to limit the time devoted by the instructors to their pedagogical duties, so that they might have leisure for study and research. That this plan has not been fruitless, is evinced by the publication of the following books and papers, viz: Edmund B. Wilson, Ph. D., has been engaged in conjunction with Professor William T. Sedgwick, Ph. D., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the production of a work entitled "General Biology," of which part first has just been issued. This is to be followed by another volume.

Two papers were read by E. W. Hopkins, Ph. D. before the American Oriental Society in Boston, in Fifth Month, 1886; one "The Warrior Caste in India;" the other, "Lexicographical Notes from the Mahābhārata." Both are given in abstract in The Proceedings of the Society, (*Boston, May, 1886.*) The first will be published in full in the Journal of the Society.

Two papers prepared by E. H. Keiser, Ph. D., were published in "The American Chemical Journal," vol. viii, Nos. 1 and 2. The first describes an apparatus invented by him, and is entitled "A New Apparatus for Measuring Gases and Making Gas Analysis;" the second is "A Lecture experiment for Showing the Composition by Volumes, of Nitrous and Nitric Oxides."

A paper on "The Binomial Equation, $\mathcal{E}^x - 1 = 0$," by Charlotte A. Scott, D. Sc., was published in "The American Journal of Mathematics."

Emily L. Gregory, Ph. D., has published as her Inaugural Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Zurich, a monograph upon the "Comparative Anatomy of the Filz-like Hair-covering of Leaf Organs."

Other members of the Faculty are engaged upon work not yet completed.

BUILDINGS.

As Merion Hall was nearly filled by resident students and instructors, it became apparent that another dormitory must be erected if the College was to receive all qualified applicants for admission. Plans were therefore prepared for a Hall which should accommodate about fifty-five students. The experience gained in the use of Merion Hall has enabled us to avail ourselves of its most desirable features, to apportion the different kinds of rooms to the actual demands of students, and to meet the requirements of business economy in its construction. It is believed that these particulars have been combined in the new building, Radnor Hall, and that it will prove to be adapted to its uses. Work was begun upon it Fifth Month, 14th, 1886, and the contract requires the completion of the west wing by the 16th of Eleventh Month next; but owing to delay from causes apparently insurmountable, it is not probable that it can be occupied before the first of the coming year. Meanwhile lodgings have been secured for those students who could not be placed in Merion Hall.

The Artesian Well which at last report had been drilled to a depth of four hundred feet, was sunk to a distance of four hundred and fifty feet from the surface without procuring a sufficient supply of water. By the use of a horse-power pump to supplement the water wheel for a few weeks in the autumn, the works at the north end of the premises will furnish the Institution with water, and there seems to be no present need to seek another source of supply.

JAMES E. RHODS.

BRYN MAWR, 10th mo. 1, 1886.

TABLE OF SUBJECTS AND TERMS OF STUDY.

Subject.	Particular Subjects.	No. in Class.	Term of Study.
GREEK.	Greek Prose.....	6	9 mo. 21, '85, to 6 mo. 11, '86
	Homer.—Odyssey.....	6	9 mo. 21, '85, to 2 mo. 2, '86
	Apology and Crito of Plato.....	5	9 mo. 21, '85, to 2 mo. 2, '86
	Medea of Euripides.....	5	2 mo. 2, '86, to 6 mo. 11, '86
	Homer's Iliad.....	5	2 mo. 2, '86, to 5 mo. 15, '86
	Elementary Greek Class. (Gram- mar and first two chapters of Xenophon's Memorabilia.....	16	1 mo. 6, '86, to 6 mo. 9, '86
LATIN.	Grammar, Prose Composition, Xenophon's Memorabilia, two chapters, Homer's Iliad, three books.....	3	1 mo. 6, '86, to 6 mo. 9, '86
	Odes of Horace.....	17	9 mo. 21, '85, to 2 mo. 2, '86
	Livy.....	7	9 mo. 21, '85, to 2 mo. 2, '86
	Prose Composition.....	15	9 mo. 21, '85, to 6 mo. 11, '86
	Horace and Virgil.....	15	2 mo. 2, '86, to 6 mo. 11, '86
	Tacitus' Germania and Agricola Weekly Lectures in Latin upon early History of the City of Rome and on some of the Latin Poets.....	10	2 mo. 2, '86, to 6 mo. 11, '86
HISTORY.	Of Greece.....	7	9 mo. 21, '85, to 2 mo. 3, '86
	Of Rome.....	7	9 mo. 21, '85, to 6 mo. 9, '86
	Advanced Course in Constitu- tional History.....	7	" " " " " " " "
MATHE- MATICS.	Algebra.....	1	1 mo. 6, '86, to 6 mo. 11, '86
	Solid Geometry.....	30	9 mo. 22, '85, to 10 mo. 26, '85
	Plane Trigonometry.....	26	11 mo. 3, '85, to 1 mo. 27, '86
	Advanced Mathematics.....	29	10 mo. 27, '85, to 1 mo. 23, '86
BIOLOGY.	General Biology. Unicellular Organisms.....	1	9 mo. 21, '85, to 6 mo. 10, '86
	Elementary Physiology and Laboratory Work.....	8	9 mo. 23, '85, to 2 mo. 2, '86
	Advanced Biology. Animal Morphology.....	8	9 mo. 21, '85, to 6 mo. 11, '86
CHEMIS- TRY.	Inorganic Chemistry, non-metals Inorganic, metals.....	2	" " " " " " " "
	History of Language, History of Anglo-Saxon Literature, Reading of simple Anglo-Sax- on Prose Texts.....	7	9 mo. 24, '85, to 2 mo. 3, '86
ENGLISH.	History of Language, History of Anglo-Saxon Literature, Reading of simple Anglo-Sax- on Prose Texts.....	7	2 mo. 3, '86, to 6 mo. 4, '86
	History of English Literature to Chaucer, inclusive.—Pri- vate Reading.....	27	9 mo. 21, '85, to 2 mo. 2, '86
	Elementary Course—Pronun- ciation, Grammar, Sight Read- ing.....	27	2 mo. 3, '86, to 6 mo. 11, '86
FRENCH.	Advanced Course—History of French Litt. 1500-1636, especial- ly of Corneille's "Le Cid".....	7	9 mo. 25, '85, to 1 mo. 30, '86
	Conversation Classes three times a week.....	3	2 mo. 8, '86, to 6 mo. 11, '86
	Old French.....	1	9 mo. 23, '85, to 6 mo. 11, '86
GERMAN.	Elementary Course.....	6	" " " " " " " "
	Conversation Classes three times a week.....	6	9 mo. 21, '85, to 6 mo. 11, '86
ITALIAN.	Historical Grammar, with Read- ing of Texts.....	2	" " " " " " " "
		2	2 mo. 3, '86, to 6 mo. 11, '86

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